



For reservations, contact the Peregrine Travel Group directly at:

1-855-MY-PEREGRINE or **1-855-697-3734**

Hours of operation: Monday to Friday 7:00am to 5:00pm PST. Saturday/Sunday closed.

Beijing/Xian/Lhasa/Shanghai 12Days /11Nights WOW 9

The Legend of China

Itinerary

Beijing, China

Day 1 Arrive in Beijing

Upon arrival in Beijing, you will be met by an English-speaking guide and transferred to Doubletree by Hilton Beijing for 3 nights stay
Free at leisure for the remaining day

Day 2 Great Wall & Ming Dynasty Tombs [B, L, D]

Visit the legendary Great Wall, followed by the Ming Dynasty Tombs – UNESCO World Heritage site

Day 3 Beijing Tour [B, L, D]

Visit Beijing's most famous sights - Tiananmen Square, the Forbidden City, Beijing Imperial Palace and Summer Palace.

Xian, China

Day 4 Arrive in Xian & Shaanxi History Museum [B, L]

Private transfer from Doubletree Hotel to Beijing Airport
Fly to Xi'an and transfer to Grand Mercure Xi'an on Renmin Square Hotel for 2 nights stays
In the afternoon, visit Shaanxi History Museum and marvel at the national treasures of the ancient Chinese people.

Day 5 Terracotta Museum, Banpo Museum, Xian Museum & Xian City Wall [B, L, D]

Explore the Terracotta Museum and see the buried treasures that took 38 years to complete.

Visit the Banpo Museum, an excavation site housing fascinating ancient artifacts.

In the afternoon, visit Xian Museum which features as many as 130,000 cultural relics showing the history of Xian, one time capital of 13 dynasties. You will also have an opportunity to visit the Xian City Wall, the most complete city wall survived in China.

Lhasa, China

Day 6 Arrive in Lhasa [B, D]

Private transfer from Grand Mercure Xian on Renmin Square Hotel to Xian Airport

Fly to Lhasa and transfer to Lhasa Four Points Hotel for 3 nights

The remainder of the day is for you to rest and get acclimated to the change in altitude

Day 7 Potala Palace, Jokhang Temple & Barkhor Street [B, L, D]

Visit the famous and most picturesque site in Lhasa -Potala Palace.

After a visit to the Jokhang Temple, you will step out to Barkhor Street – Lhasa shoppers' paradise

Day 8 Lhasa Tour [B, L, D]

Full day Lhasa City tour visit Drepung Monastery & Norbulingka & Sera Monastery

Shanghai, China

Day 9 Arrive in Lhasa [B]

Private transfer from Lhasa Four Points Hotel to Lhasa Airport

Fly to Shanghai and transfer to Grand Mercure Zhongya Shanghai for 3 nights

Day10 Shanghai/Suzhou/Shanghai [B, L, D]

Private transfer by car from Shanghai to Suzhou

Full day Suzhou city tour visit Tiger Hill & Wangshi Garden

At the end of the tour, transfer back to Shanghai accompanied by your tour guide

Day11 Shanghai city tour [B, L, D]

Visit Yu Yuan Garden & Jade Buddha Monastery & Shanghai Museum

Day 12 Return to Hong Kong [B]

Bid farewell to Shanghai with your private guide and transfer to the Shanghai airport. Take Cathay Pacific from Shanghai to Hong Kong and enjoy a convenient connection back to the U.S.

Package Details:

Package price includes:

Hotels:

- Doubletree by Hilton Beijing hotel or similar hotel with Standard room for 3 nights, with daily breakfast at hotel.
- Grand Mercure Xi'an on Renmin Square Hotel or similar hotel with Standard room for 2 nights stay, with daily breakfast at hotel.
- Lhasa Four Points by Sheraton Hotel or similar hotel with Standard room for 3 nights stay, with daily breakfast at hotel.
- Grand Mercure ZhongYa Hotel or similar hotel with Standard room for 3 nights stay, with daily breakfast at hotel.

Entrance fees to sightseeing as stated in the itinerary

Airport transfers and ground transportation as stated in the itinerary

Meals as stated in the itinerary:

B = Breakfast in hotel

L = Lunch outside of hotel

D = Dinner outside of hotel

Private English speaking tour guide and driver

China domestic airfare (Economy Class)

- Beijing to Xi'an
- Xi'an to Lhasa
- Lhasa to Shanghai

Inbound and outbound international air (Economy Class) through the Cathay Pacific Package. Routing based on specific package purchased.

Package price excludes:

- Gratuities for the Guides and Drivers
- Incidentals in hotel such as dry cleaning, phone, mini bar
- Any meals not mentioned in the itinerary
- China visa
- Tibet visa

Note:

- **Hotels used may be changed prior to tour but will be replaced with similar category of hotels**
- **Price and availability subject to change without notice until deposit is received**
- **For Terms and Conditions, please go to www.PeregrineTravelGroup.com**

MAJOR CITIES & TOUR HIGHLIGHT DETAILS:

Beijing is one of the world's truly imposing cities, with a 3,000-year history and 11 million people. Covering 16,808 square kilometers in area, it is the political, cultural and economic center of the People's Republic of China. Situated in northeast China, Beijing adjoins the Inner Mongolian Highland to the northwest and the Great Northern Plain to the south. Five rivers run through the city, connecting it to the eastern Bohai Sea. Administratively, the Beijing municipality equals the status of a province, reporting directly to the central government. Rich in history, Beijing has been China's primary capital for more than seven centuries. China's imperial past and political present meet at Tiananmen Square, where the Forbidden City palace of the emperors gives way to the Great Hall of the People congress building and the mausoleum of Chairman Mao Zedong. The old city walls have been replaced by ring roads, and many of the old residential districts of alleys and courtyard houses have been turned into high-rise hotels, office buildings, and department stores. Beijing, a dynamic city where the old and new intermingle, remains a magnet for visitors from inside and outside China.

Xi'an is a city with incredible history, as well as a prosperous modern city. As the capital city of Shannxi province, it holds a key position in the fertile plain between the highland plateau of the north and the Qinling Mountains to the south. Xi'an has been the capital of eleven dynasties for more than 2000 years. Along with Rome and Constantinople, this city played a vital role in bridging the gap between east and west. There are important sites and relics in this city. The Terracotta Army of Qin Emperor, is regarded as the eighth wonder of the world.

Lhasa is rightly one of the most featured and dreamt-about cities in the world. This is not only because of its remoteness, its high altitude at 3,650 meters (11,975 feet) means limited accessibility, but also because of its impressive heritage of over a thousand years of cultural and spiritual history that has helped to create the romantic and mysterious Tibetan religion. Known as the "Roof of the World", Lhasa is the capital of Tibet, and its political, economic, and cultural center. With a rich history spanning 1,300 years, magnificent natural scenery and pleasant weather—earning the nick name "Sunshine City"—the city offers visitors a life-long memories of

experience. Differing from the inland cities and other places in Tibet, Lhasa is unique with an allure all of its own. In the Tibetan language, Lhasa means the Holy Land or the Buddha Land. The city has also been appointed as one of the 24 historical and cultural cities of China. The splendor and grandeur of the Potala Palace in Lhasa remains a world-famous symbol of the enigmatic power of politics and religion in this region.

Shanghai is China's most comprehensive industrial and commercial city, ranking the first in population and population density. As a tourist city, it attracts travelers from both home and abroad by its commercial activity rather than scenic beauty. Shanghai is situated on the bank of the Yangtze River Delta, with East River in the east and Hangzhou delta in the south. Housing a population of over 16 million at present, it was once a small town supported by fishing and weaving before the first Opium War. Late in 1990, the central government started developing the area, and has since become the well-known booming metropolis city.

Suzhou is located in the center of the Yangtze Delta, in the south of Jiangsu Province, with Shanghai to the east, Zhejiang Province to the south, Wuxi City to the west and the Yangtze River to the north. Since 42% area of the city is covered by water, including a vast number of ponds and streams, Suzhou is praised as the 'Oriental Venice'. Taihu Lake, four fifths of which is in the territory of Suzhou, is one of the four largest fresh lakes in China, with East Hill, West Hill and other scenic spots in its vicinity. The city is cut by the Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal from north to south. Together with its mild climate, making it an available destination all year round, fertile landscape and abundance of produce, it is no wonder that Suzhou is called 'paradise on earth'.



The Great Wall

The Great Wall is perhaps China's most famous and most mythologized site. Several sections are conveniently visited from Beijing, including at Badaling, the most popular site, about 70 km (43 mi.) northwest of Beijing and at Mutianyu, 90 km (56 mi.) northeast of Beijing. These impressive brick and earth structures date from the Ming dynasty, when the wall was fortified against Mongol forces to the north.

The Ming wall is about 26 feet tall and 23 feet wide at the base, and could accommodate up to six horsemen riding abreast. Watch towers, built on high points every 200-300 meters or so with small garrison forces, used fire signals or fireworks as a means of communication. These stretches of the wall are part of a system that extends from the Shanhaiguan fortress on the Bohai Gulf in the east to the Jiayuguan fortress in the west, altogether some 6000 km (3700 mi).



Ming Tombs

Located about 31 miles northwest of Beijing, tombs and Mausoleums of 13 of the 16 emperors of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) buried in a complex that spread some 15 square miles. It was originally built only as Changling, tomb of emperor Yongle, Zhu Di (reigned 1403-1424) and of his empress. This is the most magnificent of the tombs. The succeeding twelve emperors had their tombs built around Changling. Each tomb is

located at the foot of a separate hill and is linked with other tombs by the Sacred Way, a road guarded by 36 statues. Carved in the 15th century, the statues include 12 pairs of animals and 12 humans. Only two tombs are open to the public, the Changling and the Dingling, an underground mausoleum of Emperor Zhu Yijun and his two empresses.



Tiananmen Square

Tiananmen Square is the largest downtown square in the world. It covers an area of 44 hectares, big enough to hold one million people. Here is the most sacred place for Chinese people. Beijing is the heart of China, and Tiananmen Square is the heart of Beijing.



The Forbidden City

Forbidden City was the imperial palace during the Ming and Qing dynasties, which is the largest palace complex in the world. It surrounded by 10-meter high walls and a 52-meter wide moat. It covers 74 hectares and has 9,999 rooms. In the Forbidden City, you can get more knowledge about the eastern architecture, splendid painted and beautiful craftwork.



The Summer Palace (Beijing)

The Summer Palace landscape, dominated mainly by Longevity Hill and Kunming Lake, covers an area of 2.9 square kilometers, three quarters of which is under water. Its 70,000 square meters of building space features a variety of palaces, gardens and other ancient-style architectural structures. The Summer Palace is a monument to classical Chinese architecture, in terms of both garden design and construction. Borrowing scenes from surrounding landscapes, it radiates not only

the grandeur of an imperial garden but also the beauty of nature in a seamless combination that best illustrates the guiding principle of traditional Chinese garden design, which is: "The works of men should match the works of Heaven".



Shaanxi History Museum (Xian)

Shaanxi History Museum Shaanxi Province is the birthplace of the ancient Chinese civilization. Xi'an City was the capital city in thirteen dynasties which in total lasted over 1100 years. The Shaanxi History Museum considers it an obligation to be a showcase of ancient civilizations. It was opened to the public in 1991. Over 700,000 people visit this national treasure each year.



Banpo Museum (Xian)

The Banpo Museum was built at the base of the excavations of the Banpo site. The Banpo Site is a typical Neolithic matriarchal community of the Yangshao Culture dating back about 6,000 years. Here a lot of relic exhibited to show how ancient people live.



Museum of Terracotta Warriors and Horses of Emperor Qin Shi Huang

The Terracotta warriors and Horses are the most significant archeological excavations of the 20th century. Upon ascending the throne at the age of 13 (in 246 BC), Qin Shi Huang, had work begun on his mausoleum. It took 38 years to finish. It is speculated that many buried treasures and sacrificial objects had accompanied the emperor in his after life. It is a sight not to be missed by any visitor to China.

Xian Museum



The Xian Museum, located in the west of the scenic area, displays more than 2,000 precious historical relics. In the central axis, there are the White-Clothing Pavilion, the Small Wild Goose Pagoda, the Sutra Depository, the Mahavira Hall (Daxiongbaodian) and the Maitreya Pavilion in the Jianfu Temple. Verdant trees, grass and beautiful flowers can be found throughout the time-honored building complex. Moreover, beside the museum sits a big circular square and an artificial lake with two stone arch bridges featuring delicate designs.

Xian City Wall



Xian City Wall initially built during the old Tang dynasty (618-907) and Zhu Yuan Zhang, the first emperor of Ming dynasty, rebuilt the wall, creating the modern Xi'an City Wall. The wall now stands 12 meters tall, 12-14 meters wide at the top and 15-18 meters thick at the bottom. It covers 13.7 kilometers in length with a deep moat surrounding it. It's the most complete city wall that has survived in China, as well as being one of the largest ancient military defensive systems in the world.

The Potala Palace (Lhasa)



Perched upon Marpo Ri hill, 130 meters above the Lhasa valley, the Potala Palace rises another 170 meters and is the greatest monumental structure in all of Tibet. Early legends concerning the rocky hill tell of a sacred cave, considered to be the dwelling place of the Bodhisattva Chenresi (Avlokiteshvara), that was used as a meditation retreat by Emperor Songtsen Gampo in the seventh century AD. In 637 Songtsen Gampo built a palace on the hill. This structure stood until the seventeenth century, when it was incorporated into the foundations of the greater buildings still standing today. Construction of the present palace began in 1645 during the reign of the fifth Dalai Lama and by 1648 the Potrang Karpo, or White Palace, was completed. The Potrang Marpo, or Red Palace, was added between 1690 and 1694; its construction required the labors of more than 7,000 workers and 1,500 artists and craftsman. In 1922 the 13th Dalai Lama renovated many chapels and assembly halls in the White Palace and added two stories to the Red Palace. The Potala Palace was only slightly damaged during the Tibetan uprising against the invading Chinese in 1959. Unlike most other Tibetan religious structures, it was not destroyed by the Red Guards during the 1960s and 1970s, apparently through the personal intervention of Chou En Lai. As a result, all the chapels and their artifacts are very well preserved.

From as early as the eleventh century the palace was called Potala. This name probably derives from Mt. Potala, the mythological mountain abode of the Bodhisattva Chenresi (Avlokiteshvara / Kuan Yin) in southern India. The Emperor Songtsen Gampo had been regarded as an incarnation of Chenresi. Given that he founded the Potala, it seems likely that the hilltop palace of Lhasa took on the name of the Indian sacred mountain. The Potala Palace is an immense structure, its interior space being in excess of 130,000 square meters. Fulfilling numerous functions, the Potala was first and foremost the residence of the Dalai Lama and his large staff. In addition, it was the seat of Tibetan government, where all ceremonies of state were held; it housed a school for religious training of monks and administrators; and it was one of Tibet's major pilgrimage destinations because of the tombs of past Dalai Lamas. Within the White Palace are two small chapels, the Phakpa Lhakhang and the Chogyal Drubphuk; dating from the seventh century, these chapels are the oldest surviving structures on the hill and also the most sacred. The Potala's most venerated statue, the Arya Lokeshvara, is housed inside the Phakpa Lhakhang, and it draws thousands of Tibetan pilgrims each day.

The Jokang Temple (Lhasa)



Included on UNESCO's World Heritage list in 2000 as part of the Potala Palace, the Jokhang Temple is located in central Lhasa in Tibet. With an area of 25,100 square meters (about six acres), it is the ultimate pilgrimage

destination for Tibetan Pilgrims. The Jokang Temple is a four-storey timber complex with a golden top. It adopted the architectural styles of the Tang Dynasty, as well as those of Tibet and Nepal. Standing in the square of the Jokang

Temple, one can view the entire complex. In the square there are two steles, one recording an alliance between the king of Tibet and the emperor of the Tang, the other portraying the teaching of the Tibetan people of how to prevent and treat smallpox, a once incurable disease in Tibet.

In the eastern section of the yard there are rows of votive lights. These flicking lights provide a path leading all the way to the main hall. The main hall, over 1,300 years old, is the oldest shrine of the complex. Above the major entrance, there is a Dharma Wheel (chakra) flanked by two deer. This represents the unity of all things and symbolizes Sakyamuni himself. On both sides of the passageway, paintings showing the building of the temple, and renderings of the temple from the seventh century are adorned on the wall. The statue of Sakyamuni at age 12 sits in the middle of the hall. It has been gilded many times and decorated elaborately with jewels typical of Tibet. Statues of King Songtsem Gampo, Princess Wen Cheng and Princess Bhrikuti are on the second floor. On the top floor, there are four gilded bronze tile tops crafted in the emblematical Tang style.

The statue of Sakyamuni is a rare treasure. When Sakyamuni was alive, he disagreed with the idea of 'personal worship' and did not allow likenesses of himself to be created. Only three statues, designed by he himself, were permitted to be sculpted during his lifetime. The first is a likeness of him at age eight; the second shows him at age twelve when he was still a prince of India; and the third is of him as an adult. The statue kept in the Jokang Temple is the statue of Sakyamuni at age eight. It was presented to the king of the Tang Dynasty and brought to Tibet by Princess Wen Cheng.

Barkhor Street (Lhasa)

Located in the old area of Lhasa City, Tibet, Barkhor Street is a very ancient round street surrounding the Jokhang Temple and the Tibetan people are always proud of it. As a symbol of Lhasa, this street is also a must-see place for the tourists.



It's said that in 647, the first Tibetan King Songtsen Gampo (617 - 650) built the Jokhang Temple. Due to its magnificence, it quickly attracted thousands of Buddhist pilgrims. As a result, a trodden path appeared. That is the

origin of Barkhor Street. Today even still many pilgrims hold the prayer wheels to walk clockwise there from dawn to dark. Also you can see some pilgrims walking or progressing body-lengths by body-lengths along the street. Even some of them are teenagers or have experienced thousands of miles' walk to reach this sacred place. The way they express their piety could make you understand the holiness of religion.

To sum up, Barkhor Street is a place full of religious atmosphere and a world of exotic articles. If you have been attracted by it, you should go there. Believe your eyes, and you will find a lot of surprises there.

Drepung Monastery (Lhasa)



Situated at the foot of the Mountain Gambo Utse, 5 kilometers (3.1 miles) from the western suburb of Lhasa, the Drepung Monastery is known as the most important monastery of Gelugpa in Tibetan Buddhism. It is considered one of the 'Three Great Monasteries' (the other two are the Ganden Monastery and the Sera Monastery. Covering an area of 250,000 square meters (299,007 square yards), it held 7,700 monks in total and possessed 141 fazendas and 540 pastures in its heyday, and is the largest-scale monastery among the ones of the same kind. Seen from afar, its grand, white construction gives the monastery the appearance of a heap of rice. As such, it was given the name 'Drepung Monastery' which, in the Tibetan language, means Monastery of Collecting-Rice. The monastery was established in 1416 by Tsong Khapa's disciple Jamyang Qoigy, who was versed in both Esoteric and Exoteric Buddhism and became the first Kampo there. With the support of plutocrats, it developed as the richest monastery of Gelugpa and became the mother temple of Dalai Lamas. In 1546, the third Dalai was welcomed as the first Living Buddha into the monastery. At the invitation of Mongolia's king, he went to Qinghai Province to preach. He was dignified with the title 'the third Dalai Lama' the first and second Dalai were entitled, too. It is the very place that the second, third, and the fourth Dalai Lama held the Sitting-in-Bed Ceremony, as well as the residence of the fifth Dalai before his nomination by the government of the Qing Dynasty (1644 - 1911). The Drepung Monastery houses many cultural relics, which adorn the monastery and make it more superb. Statues of Manjushri Bodhisattva, and Sitapatra found on the first storey of the Coqen Hall, rare sutras on the second storey and Jamyang Qoigy's conch shell given by Tsong Khapa on the third one, all add to the wonderment of the monastery. Exquisite statues of Tsong Khapa, Kwan-yin Bodhisattva, Manjushri Bodhisattva, Amitayus, and Jamyang Qoigy in other sutra halls, as well as flowery murals on walls also fully present the wisdom of the Tibetan people.

The Sera Monastery (Lhasa)



The Sera Monastery at the foot of Tatipu Hill is located in the northern suburb of Lhasa City. It is one of three famous monasteries in Lhasa along with the Drepung Monastery and the Ganden Monastery. The Sera Monastery is dedicated to the Gelugpa or Yellow Hat Sect, a branch of Tibetan Buddhism, founded by Tsong

Khapa. Jamchen Choje, one of Tsong Khapa's disciples built the monastery in 1419 during the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). The monastery was named Sera which means wild rose in the Tibetan language, because the hill behind it was covered with wild roses in bloom when the monastery was built.

The monastery is magnificent and covers an area of 114,946 square meters (28 acres). Its main buildings are the Coqen Hall, Zhacang (college) and Kamcun (dormitory). Scriptures written in gold powder, fine statues, scent cloth and unparalleled murals can be found in these halls. Colorful debates on Buddhist doctrines are held here and these employ a style distinctive from those at Lhasa's other famous monasteries.

Norbu Lingka (Lhasa)



There are many gardens in Lhasa which in Tibetan are called "lingka" In the past monks and lay officials used these gardens to avoid the heat of summer, and most were owned by monk officials, lay officials, noble families and the monasteries. The Norbu Lingka, the summer and autumn retreat for the Dalai Lama, is one such garden, hence the name "Dalai Summer Palace." Norbu Lingka means "treasure garden" in Tibetan. Located about one kilometer west of the Potala Palace, it used to be covered by marshland. In the

mid-18th century, the 7th Dalai Lama, who was suffering from leg problems, often went for a dip in the fountain. The Qing Dynasty High Commissioner in Tibet ordered tents to be erected in the fountain area so that the 7th Dalai Lama could rest and recite sutras. This was the origin of the Norbu Lingka. In 1755, the 7th Dalai Lama had the Galsang Phodrang Palace built in the area. During the period of the 8th Dalai Lama, the Cogyi Phodrang Palace (Lake Center Palace) and areas for Buddhist teaching and recitation were also constructed. The Gyianse Phodrang Palace, Galsang Degyi Palace and Qimei Qoigyi Palace were built in the western part of the garden during the time of the 13th Dalai Lama, and the Daain Myingquelin (Eternally Unchanging Palace) was added at the time of the 14th Dalai Lama.

As a result of all these efforts, the Norbu Lingka is today a large garden containing palaces in various traditions, villas, pavilions, waterside pavilions, lawns dotted with flowers, fruit trees and gushing fountains. It is now a park and museum open to the general public, and celebrations are held there during festivals and holidays.



Tiger Hill (Suzhou)

The hill, 3.5 kilometers northwest of the city, is surrounded by rivers and covered with pine and plum trees. On the hill stands the Yunyan Pagoda, Suzhou's oldest pagoda built in the Sui Dynasty (581-618), and the Duanliang (Broken Beam) Hall built in the Tang Dynasty (618-907), which is known for its unique beams. On the hill also lies the Jianchi Pond, under which the tomb of the King of the Wu State He Lu in the Spring and Autumn Period (770 B.C.- 467 B.C.) was built. With a dozen of other scenic spots, the hill is noted as the first tourist attraction in Suzhou.



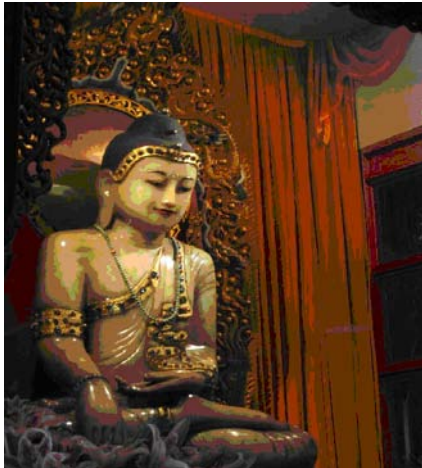
Wangshi Garden (Suzhou)

Wang Shi Garden, or Garden of the Master of the Fishing Nets, was originally the residence of Shi Zhenglong, a high official of the Song court who built it after he retired. The whole compound is made up of a garden and living quarters. The garden is located in the west, with a lake serving as the central point of the layout. On the lakeshores, corridors, pavilions, stone bridges and rockeries compose a scene of rich attractions. New York Metropolitan Museum of Art built a Chinese garden on the platform of the museum's second floor modeling after the Dianchunyi (Late Spring Studio) of the Wangshi Garden.



Yu Yuan Garden (Shanghai)

Yu Yuan is a 400 year old classical Chinese garden in the Old Town of Shanghai, not far from the Bund. Pan Yunduan spent twenty years and all his savings building it to please his parents in their old age. In the garden you can feel the harmonies between the construction, plants and man.



The Jade Buddha Monastery (Shanghai)

The Jade Buddha Monastery is famous for the Jade Buddha's in it. During the rule of Emperor Guang Xu of the Qing dynasty, Hui Gen, an abbot from Putuo Mountain, went on a pilgrimage to Tibet traveling through China and finally arriving in Burma. He found Burma to be rich in jade and superb in craftsmanship. He wanted to bring carved jade Buddha back to China. He obtained donation of over 20,000 teals of silver and got special permission from the Burmese king to dig and select jade in the mountains. He hired excellent jade carvers to carve five jade Buddha's in various sizes, all decorated with treasured stones and big pearls. On

his way back from Burma, he left two Buddha carvings in Shanghai for the Buddhist disciples there to worship.



Shanghai Museum

As a museum of ancient Chinese art, Shanghai Museum houses a collection of 120,000 precious works of art. Its rich and high-quality collection of ancient Chinese bronze, ceramics, painting and calligraphy is specially celebrated in the world. Its unique architectural form of a round top with a square base, symbolizing the ancient Chinese philosophy that the square earth is under the round sky, is a distinguished architectural combination of traditional feature and modern spirit. The present Shanghai Museum has eleven galleries and three special temporary exhibition halls. It extends warm welcome to the visitors from all over the world.

HOTELS

Doubletree by Hilton Beijing

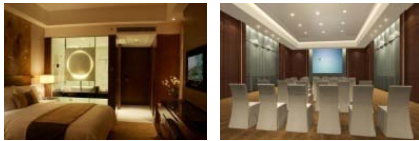
168 Guang An Men Wai Avenue, Beijing, China 100055



The new hotel is conveniently situated next to the Central Official District of Beijing (COD) and Beijing's prestigious Financial Street business district.

The hotel has 547 rooms

Photo Gallery



Hotel Amenities

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Automated Teller (ATM) | Baggage Storage |
| Beverage Area, Complimentary | Concierge Desk |
| Foreign Currency Exchange | Gift Shop |
| Laundry/Valet Service | Multi-Lingual Staff |
| Room Service | Lounge |
| | Safety Deposit Box |

Hotel Description

Guest Room: Designed in a contemporary style, this 30 square meter room is equipped with working and seating areas, 32 inch flat TV, HSIA, iron/ironing board, standing shower, in room safe and coffee, tea maker.

Location: The Doubletree by Hilton Beijing hotel is located at the South West 2nd Ring Road, just 38 km/24 mi from Beijing Capital International Airport (PEK). Our stylish new hotel is conveniently situated next to the Central Official District of Beijing (COD) and Beijing's prestigious Financial Street business district. Our guests enjoy fast and easy access to all of Beijing's major attractions. The Doubletree by Hilton hotel is within 7 km/4 mi of the historic Dong Cheng District and Tian'anmen Square, the red-walled Forbidden City and Imperial Palace, Beijing Zoo, Panjia Yuan Antique Market and the Temple of Heaven.

Restaurant: Chinese cuisine offering delicious food in a fantastic environment! The restaurant is located on the 3rd floor and features 12 private dining rooms.

Grand Mercure Xian on Renmin Square

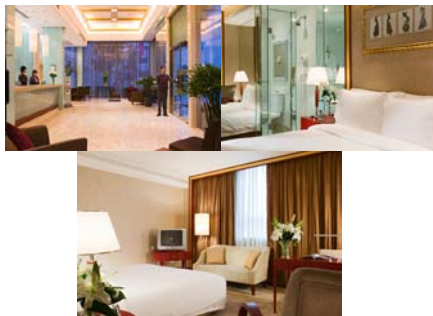
319 Dongxin Street, Xian, Shaanxi Province 710004, China



The only internationally-managed four-star hotel in Xian, Mercure Xian on Renmin Square extends to travellers superior and comfortable accommodation at reasonable rates. Elegant and cosy, it provides comprehensive deluxe facilities and services and an ideal location - within the Renmin Square Xian complex, with easy access to the city's major commercial district.

The hotel has 103 rooms

Photo Gallery



Hotel Amenities

Safe Voicemail Business Centre
International satellite TV programs
Pay-per-view channels 24-hour room service
No-smoking rooms Reduced mobility room
Smoke alarm and sprinkler systems

Hotel Description

Guest Room: Elegant, comfortable with high standards in services befitting a top-quality hotel, Mercure Xian on Renmin Square has 103 rooms and suites - all well-appointed with modern conveniences. For dining, recreation and business, the hotel has a breakfast dining room, seven function rooms and access to all dining and recreation facilities of its sister hotels

Location: Located in the grounds of Renmin Square, in the heart of the commercial and government district, the hotel is minutes away from the major shopping centres and cultural sites and is an ideal choice for all travelers.

Restaurant: Guests enjoy access to a range of outlets at Sofitel Xian on Renmin Square, offering a choice of dining and entertainment.

Four Points by Sheraton Lhasa Hotel

No. 10, Bo Linka Road , Lhasa, Tibet (Xizang), 850000 China



Situated in eastern Lhasa city, Four Points by Sheraton Lhasa is on the Lhasa River and faces Jiangsu Avenue. Its great location is a 10-minute walk from the Jokhang Temple and Barkhorn Street and only an eight-minute drive from the Potala Palace. It is the only international brand hotel in Lhasa city, and the friendly professional staff will make sure your stay is comfortable and unforgettable. Relax in the beautiful courtyard, designed in Southeast Asian style, or enjoy a great meal in the restaurant. Hotel has 102 rooms

Photo Gallery



Hotel Amenities

| | | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Internet Access | Business Center | luggage Storage |
| Air-Conditioning | Non-Smoking Facilities | |
| Laundry Service | Disability Accessible Facilities | |
| Bellmen/Porters | Babysitting Service | |

Hotel Description

Rooms: Designed with each guests' comfort in mind, the 102 guest rooms, including three suites feature a warm and contemporary design. The style is uncomplicated and comfortable, a feeling of home coupled with luxurious touches. Each room contains one 32-inch Flat Screen LCD TV with cable and satellite stations, free High Speed Internet Access, the dreamy Four Points by Sheraton Four Comfort (SM) Bed, and more.

Location: The hotel is located in the center of Lhasa city, 15 minutes away from the railway station and 60 minutes away from Gongga Airport.

Restaurant: Enjoy a premium surf and turf dinner buffet at Oxygen, featuring unlimited Australian steak, fresh hairy crab, oysters and sushi. This will be complemented with unlimited beer, soft drink and ice cream. The Southeast Asian style lobby lounge is an ideal spot for hanging out. Enjoy a wonderful time with a wide selection of coffees, fresh prepared pastries, cakes and other gourmet specialties.

Grand Mercure ZhongYa Hotel Shanghai

330 Meiyuan Road Zhabei District 200070 SHANGHAI – CHINA



Grand Mercure Shanghai Zhongya provides new luxury accommodation in a great city center location, just 10 minutes from major attractions like The Bund, People's Square, Xintiandi, while only a 3-minute walk to the railway station and subway lines 1,3 & 4 . With 288 guest rooms and suites, the hotel stands out for its trendy yet classic design features, excellent restaurant & entertainment facilities while the Crystal Ballroom and meeting rooms offer excellent conference and banquet facilities.

The hotel has 288 rooms

Photo Gallery



Hotel Amenities

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| Audible smoke alarms | Air-conditioning |
| Cable color TV | Mini-Bar |
| High speed transmission line | Bath tub |
| Safe deposit box | Voice Mail |
| Restaurant | Room service |

Hotel Description

Rooms: The hotel boasts overall 288 rooms and 78 non-smoking rooms and 43 suites as well. All of these are provided with excellent amenities and perfect services.

Location: Centrally located in Shanghai, this hotel is near Jade Buddha Temple, Shanghai Grand Theatre, and Shanghai Museum. Additional nearby points of interest include Jing An Temple. It is a 15-minute drive from The Bund, People's Square and Nanjing Road.

Restaurant: Enjoy a variety of dining & entertainment facilities include an all day dining restaurant, a Chinese specialty restaurant and a trendy lobby lounge-bar, as well as 24 hour room service and banquet and meeting facilities.